

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE Warring Powers.

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses)	2,500,000
France	2,500,000
Russia (little definite known)	5,000,000
Italy	3,000,000
Belgium	300,000
Serbia	200,000
Montenegro	Practically none
Portugal (little definite known)	75,000
Japan (only officers at front)	300,000
Total, entente allies	15,225,000
Germany	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,000,000
Turkey	1,500,000
Bulgaria	100,000
Total, central powers	9,500,000

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many killed are wounded and only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualties.)	
Russia	5,500,000
France (about 500,000 killed)	2,500,000
Great Britain	2,500,000
Italy	3,000,000
Belgium	300,000
Serbia	200,000
Total, entente allies	15,000,000
Germany, estimated	700,000
Killed	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Turkey	600,000
Bulgaria	50,000
Total, Teutonic allies	7,500,000
Grand total killed, wounded, and prisoners	16,700,000
In the Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, 1,000,000 men were killed; in the American Civil war 625,000; in the Russo-Japanese war 552,000.	

What the War Is Costing.

The war is now costing in direct governmental expenditure \$10,000,000 a day; \$150,000,000 a month; \$1,500,000,000 a year; and \$1,500,000,000 a month.

The end of the second year of the great war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at last organized and furnished with implements of destruction in plenty, is battering the Teuton lines on the east and has already won back 4,000 square miles. Great Britain boasts five million men in her army and navy. France fights as strongly as ever. Italy is increasing her formidableness.

Austria appears to be losing heart and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to send reinforcements to the west or Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight offensive power.

The British navy, following the much-disputed naval battle of Jutland, still shuts off Germany from use of the seas. One German merchant submarine has reached America, but the supplies which can be carried over to the besieged nations in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the pinch of hunger. Their armies are sufficiently fed, but their industrial workers complain of lack of nourishment. The present harvest is watched with anxiety, and if it fails or is only of fair size, famine will stalk into the situation next spring, or earlier.

Germany Seeks "Reasonable Peace." The German chancellor three times in the reichstag has offered peace to the entente. On account of this, formidable opposition has arisen to him at home, although he is the Kaiser's "other self." His friends are rallying to his defense, and on August 1 of the present year begins the curious country-wide lecture campaign to prepare the minds of the hitherto docile German people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening, the entente allies reaffirm their resolution, taken in the dark hours of last winter, never to cease their efforts till Germany is crushed. The Teutons not only must be beaten in war, according to the allied formula, but must be repressed economically for many years after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and Austrians were in the midst of their brilliant campaign against Russia. The "pincers" were closing in irresistibly. That day Lublin, an important city in southern Poland, fell.

Von Mackensen, with Galicia conquered, was pressing northward, while on the north side of the Polish salient Von Hindenburg bore with his host of field-gray warriors.

Without guns, without ammunition,

with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly. Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Polesie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Roumanian frontier.

Reawakening of Russia.

On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy. On September 26 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czartorysk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Illust five days later. Czartorysk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

Invasion of Serbia.

The real invasion of Serbia started in the first days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cession of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

Two Blows to the British.

The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Bagdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British higher command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confusion of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks within their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands unrecruited, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "blackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted.

Conscription was fiercely fought, but

on January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the House of Commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 26.

Allies Get Together.

Their defeat finally taught the allies that their efforts must be co-ordinated, like their enemies', if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defenses was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21.—The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

Austrian Drive Checked.

The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza, with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 20, as the result of several days' violent artillery fire followed by infantry rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lulled into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a pattern of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

At the beginning of June this storm broke with full force and, following the principle of attacking the weakest point, the Austrians holding the line from the marsh district southward were forced to bear the brunt of it.

Russia's Big Push.

Millions of shells, manufactured largely in British, Japanese and American factories, blasted away wire, trenches, dugouts and observation points. Then the hordes of Siberians, Cossacks and others swept over the field. The Austrians could not withstand the impact and they gave way steadily.

June 6 General Brusiloff announced the capture of 15,000 Austrians; June 8, the number for the three succeeding days alone was 43,000, and the numbers kept mounting until on July 20 General Shoenaleff, Russian minister of war, estimated the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,000. The killed and wounded are untold, but the number must be large enough to bring the total loss well over half a million.

German support was rushed to the Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk and Dubno, and reached the Stokhol and Lupa rivers in Volhynia; overran all Bukovina to the Carpathians and sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further great gains of territory is seen from Russia's action in mobilizing the males of the island of Saghalien, Turkestan, and one other district to build roads, dig trenches and do other work of organizing the ground won.

Allies' Drive in Somme Region.

Almost a month to a day following the beginning of the great Russian offensive French and British opened their drive in the vicinity of the Somme river. They have gained gradually but steadily, and the official reports assert the losses of the attackers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that the Franco-British offensive can be kept up at its present rate indefinitely, and will not have to be slackened for lack of shells, guns or men. The rate of progress is much greater than the Germans' at Verdun, but the country traversed is less difficult. On the other hand, the Verdun assailants have the advantage of attacking from the outside of a curve, while the French and British now attack from inside the salient they have made in the line. Meanwhile the Verdun offensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have lost their Cameroon colony on the west

coast of Africa, the remaining defenders having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British but, shut off from reinforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand sheik, against their Turkish overlords. Mecca, Medina and other towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

Doings in the Air.

Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 28 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6 13 were killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skagerrak. In the North Sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 9.

Kaiser Yields to America.

The year has also seen the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the Kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 20, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turkey-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17, Bilis March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 19.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

Exploits of the Moewe.

Only one German commerce raider met a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moewe sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port in safety March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal. Portuguese and German troops had clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of several army corps when Lord Kitchener was drowned June 7 in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire by a mine while on his way to Russia.

SUCCESS WITH GEESSE

Toulouse and Emden Are the Most Popular Breeds.

Low, Rough Pasture Land, Containing Natural Water Supply Will Prove Satisfactory—Demand and Prices Are Good.

The Toulouse and Emden are the most popular breeds of geese in this country. The Toulouse is the largest breed, the adult gander and goose weighing 25 and 20 pounds, respectively, while the standard weights of the Emden are 20 and 15 pounds.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on many farms where there is low, rough pasture land containing a natural supply of water. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens, but the demand and prices are especially good in sections where goose fattening is conducted.

Geese need only a house during cold or stormy weather, when an open shed should be provided. One gander is mated with from one to three geese.



Trie of Toulouse.

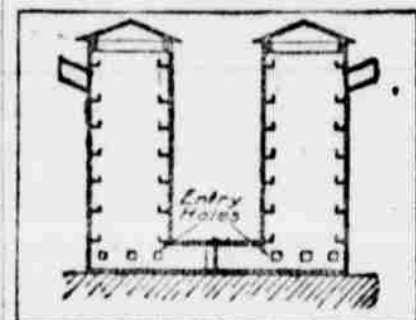
and the matings are not changed from year to year unless they prove unsatisfactory. When mated, they are allowed to run together in flocks. Toulouse and Emden geese will breed when about two years old. The females are usually kept until they are from twelve to fourteen years old, or as long as they lay well. Sex is difficult to distinguish, especially in young geese. The gander is usually somewhat larger and coarser than the goose and has a leaner, longer neck, and a larger head. The sex is sometimes determined by a critical examination or by the action of the geese at mating time.

Large boxes, barrels, or shelters are provided as nests for geese, or they are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house. The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place. The first eggs are usually set under hens, while the last ones which the geese lay may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she "goes broody." If the eggs are not removed from the nest where the goose is laying, she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken away. The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture may be added after the first week by sprinkling the eggs or the nests with warm water. Goose eggs hatch slowly, especially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched and kept in a warm place until the hatching is completed.

ARRANGING HIVES FOR BEES

Construction Makes It Possible to Drive Insects From One Hive to Other When Desired.

In the figure are shown two beehives and a passage at the bottom. These hives have the ordinary entry holes and also a chute near the top and a connecting passage near the bottom. This construction makes it possible to drive the bees from one hive



Handy Arrangement of Hives.

to the other when it is desired to remove the honey. If, for example, the right hand hive is full and we desire to remove the honey, we connect it with an empty hive on the left; close the entry holes; and introduce smoke slowly through the right-hand chute. The bees then move to the left-hand hive and the honey can be removed in safety.—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

TO GET FINE STRAWBERRIES

Some Growers Keep All Runners Cut Off by Hand After September—Others Use a Disk.

For extra fine strawberries some growers keep all runners cut off by hand after September. This is an impossible job on large areas. Better use a disk on the sides of the row to keep the runners cut off after September 1. A little later in the season, when the plants have ceased to make runners to any extent, use a sharp hoe, cutting straight across the row, cutting out the larger proportion of the plants, leaving plants thick enough for all fruiting purposes.

TREATMENT OF TREE WOUNDS

Use of White Lead, Zinc, Yellow Ochre and Other Materials Said to Be Detrimental.

Recent experiments conducted by the New York station tend to contradict the generally accepted opinion of fruit growers regarding the advisability of treating wounds caused by the removal of branches from trees.

From the results of this work it is concluded that the use of white lead, white zinc, yellow ochre, coal tar, and shellac for wounds under five inches in diameter is not only useless but usually detrimental to the tree. This is particularly true of peaches and perhaps of other stone fruits.

The substances mentioned retarded the healing of the wounds; white lead proved the best, but it is not thought worth while to use even white lead on wounds two or three inches or less in diameter, though it may be advisable to use it on wounds where very large branches have been removed.

On the larger wounds, where much surface is exposed, the white lead helps to keep out moisture and organisms which cause decay. The smaller wounds heal so quickly that the evil effects of covering may more than offset the benefits derived from its use.

SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY WORM

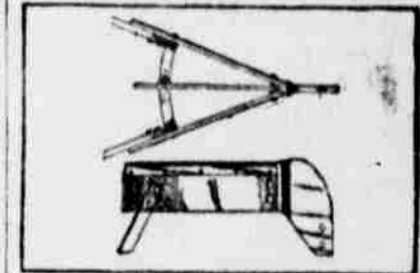
Look Out When Hog Apparently Suffers Paralysis of Hind Parts and Inability to Rise.

Symptoms of kidney worms in hogs are the imperfect use of the hind legs, inclination to lie down, a seeming paralysis of the hind parts and inability to rise on the hind feet. According to some authorities the kidney worm is not common among hogs though occasionally one or two hogs in a herd may suffer from its presence. It is not found in the substance of the kidney but in the hollow portion in which the secretion of urine takes place. What is said to be a certain cure is to pour a tablespoonful of turpentine across the loins or small of the back, daily for several days. Another remedy is to mix and feed in the night's meal for three days one teaspoonful of sulphate of iron (copperas) and one teaspoonful of sulphur. Sometimes a longer treatment is necessary. Corn soaked in lye made from wood ashes has been used with success at the first appearance of the complaint.

HANDY DEVICE ARGUND FARM

Contrivance Shown in Illustration Is Useful in Cleaning Ditches and Terracing Hillsides.

The device shown in the illustration is used for cleaning ditches, terracing hillsides, and similar work. It consists of a heavy front cutting edge



Ditch Cleaner.

and two wings which have sharp horizontal cutting edges and which can be placed at different angles. It is guided by means of two handles.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

PURPOSE OF RIPENING CREAM

Fundamentally That Giving Butter Desired Flavor—It Increases Efficiency of Churning.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but, in addition, it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or,

Second, it ripens as a result of action of a certain kind of bacteria which are added to what is termed a "starter."

CHINCH BUG MAY BE TRAPPED

If Insect Goes From Wheat to Corn, It May Be Captured in Ditches—Also Use Oil Barrier.

The chinch bug sucks the juices of corn, wheat, sorghums and other plants of the grass family. They may be trapped in dusty ditches if they go from wheat to corn, or in rainy weather an oil or tar barrier may be necessary. If they get to the corn, spray it with soapuds, emulsion, or tobacco solutions. The clump-forming grasses by roadsides and in waste lands may be burned in late fall and early winter to kill chinch bugs which collect there for the winter.

MAKING BEST PRUNING CUTS

Method of Much Importance When Working on Apple Trees—Stubs Will Not Permit Healing.

The method of cutting when pruning apple trees is very important. The best advice is to cut every branch, whether large or small, as close as possible to the part from which it is taken. Never leave stubs, for stubs will not permit the healing over of the wounds, but may induce decay. Make all cuts smooth and close.